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MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1908.

一月大英港

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NOTES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"BURELOW" Capt. H. Formes	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 3rd June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST" Capt. R. Meyer	About WEDNESDAY, 3rd June.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. Minson	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 18th June.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	About the end of June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1908.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL. TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, POLYNSIEN, BOCAGE, 8th June, P.M. MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS, ERNEST SIMONS, Girard, 9th June, at 1 P.M. SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, CALEDONIEN, Matin, 22nd June, P.M. MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS, TONKI, Charbonnel, 23rd June, 1 P.M.

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[14]

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS. ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALLICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINAWANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

NAPLES " 22 "

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Transpacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

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PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

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Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALLICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

† AMIRAL MAGOM, 4th June; † MALTE, 12th Oct.

* AMIRAL EXELMANS, 25th July; † CEYLAN, 30th Nov.

† QUESSANT, 27th Aug.; CORSE, 11th Jan.

† No passengers. * Intermediate class and rates of passage.

† New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1908.

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WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI". MAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY.

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

[17]

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

NO. 2 DOCK

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 25.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, Bonts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1908.

NOTICE OF DEATH.

The drift from the sodden lichen, that cling to the broken boughs,

The musty smell of the fagots, the odour of deadened leaves,

Made heavy, the sombre silence, which contained falls around,

On the blossoms' languid petals that strew the soaking ground.

There are few towns of any size to speak of, that do not possess at least one house having the reputation of being haunted.

For choice it is a detached residence situated in its own grounds and reached by a winding avenue where some of the harder shrubs and flowering plants strive with commendable tenacity to pass a struggling and precarious existence, waging perpetual warfare with the noxious weeds and rank grass, that twist and twist in desperate efforts to throttle the adversary. The former represent the work of man, the well regulated sober life, amidst a crowd of rakes, loose livers, given up to degradation, and untidiness and flourishing on the taint that has been permitted to obtain.

Such a place should for preference have been the scene of a ghastly murder, in which weakness and purity are sacrificed to strength and vice, where jealous passions or sordid temptations struck the felon blow, or at least where the legend of a mysterious disappearance of the previous occupant has been handed down gathering strength with time.

It is certain at any rate, that sounds have been heard, which could have proceeded from no natural source; interrupted footfalls in the stillness of the dying night, and the hurried step of the passing grass-cutter tempted by the nearness and richness of the spoil, betrays a feverish anxiety to lengthen the distance from the house, at which he casts furtive and frequent glances of fear while plying his sharp sickle.

Such a house there is in Singapore, but for obvious reasons details had better be avoided, since the Asiatic owner may naturally feel aggrieved at any references which might tend to depreciate, what he has so long hoped might become the property of an unsuspecting purchaser.

But the land boom has come and gone, and the opportunity of acquiring a charming site at a rock bottom price has somehow been allowed to pass. The place has gone to wreck and ruin, the woodwork broken and worm-eaten, the iron rusty and crumbling at the touch, the brick-work affected by an unhealthy damp, and the garden a tangled mass of creeping jungle shrubs with here and there a few roots and bulbs that were once tended by a former dweller. About twenty years ago, the owner—a gentleman of Continental nationality, was found dead in bed, and as he had led a somewhat eccentric life, and was known as a dabbler in chemistry, there had arisen a native rumour that other occupants, of a less harmless character had been seen gliding behind the trees in the garden watching to spring on the unfortunate passer-by.

He had kept but one house servant, an old Japanese, who each morning went forth to do the necessary marketing, and declined all artful attempts to be led into discussing the affairs of his master, so that the peculiar mode of living both of master and servant lent a colour to the vague stories that floated around.

Therefore, although the medical man who had been called in, certified the cause of death to be natural, the Malay and Chinese were wiser, and declined to accept such a simple verdict. Who was the tall stranger muffled in a long black robe that had been seen at long intervals coming out of the gateway, and always disappearing with rapid steps in the expiring twilight? What was the explanation of the frequent explosions, and the piercing cries that had been heard by more than one suspicious listener? No, the doctor Tuan might be very wise but he had not heard what was known to them, or he might have observed some of those secret signs on the body, which it is well-known are always to be found on the person of those serving the spirits of evil.

Built for a European residence it was acquired by an Arab after the death of the eccentric Mr. M— and had been let to three different occupants, none of whom stayed longer than a couple of months, and on my mentioning the matter to one of them, with whom I was acquainted, and who had left hurriedly after the experience of one night only, he assured me he would not have the house at a gilt; but firmly declined to discuss the subject further or afford the slightest enlightenment.

One Sunday morning, when passing the gateway, emboldened by the bright sun, curiosity led me to venture up the avenue to the front of the house. Not a soul was visible and an unbroken silence reigned over all, even the twittering of birds being conspicuously absent. The door of the large dining room down-stairs was opened at a touch, rusty iron and rotten woodwork falling before it. There was nothing however to attract attention, only a dark emprisee, damp with a smell of stagnant water. Yet the imagination suggested that this exposure to the light of day was resented as an intrusion and peopled the place with ghostly inmates threatening vengeance on my aggressive proceedings.

The stairs cracked under my feet, and the broken rails of the banisters lay across here and there. The front verandah with a broken chair and a round table covered with the dust of years, boasted the only articles of furniture left. The doors were closed and the windows shut on all sides, and as I pushed my way into the side porch and front cell with a soft crash on the shaking floor, like a dried-up skeleton out of which the sap and life had long since been extracted.

It was then that the shrill cry of a child broke out piercing the silence and arresting my steps.

It was not dry and behind all lay the faint, faint echo of a wail.

Should I allow my impetuosity to prevail?

I moved forward into the main room, which had been in other days decked out with all the ornamental paramours of a drawing room, euphemistically termed the drawing room.

My advance was checked by a long peal of laughter, followed by clapping of hands and then the sound of a mace crashing in a corner.

It broke on my ears, and almost immediately an angry exclamation, the echo of a blow and the shuffling of feet in rapid succession.

As I rushed into the room beyond, whence the noise proceeded, I saw through the sea of dust, created by my sudden entry,

breaks in falling timber, a small bed of broken whiteness from which there rose the figure of a Japanese dwarf beckoning over his right shoulder to unseen friends.

Forward I grasped the slender iron pillars of the bed only to find them crumbling in my hands, and now I could feel the fist of a child drumming on my heart and for the first time a chill of fear crept over me, as I realised my strength giving way before the continuous beating.

With a desperate effort I burst away and rushing downstairs sped over the soft earth, daring to look back only at the turning of the avenue, when it appeared to me a crowd of men and women were leaning over the front verandah gesticulating and jabbering, pointing me out with mock fingers, and jeering at my cowardice.

Panicking with breathlessness and terror, written in my face I gained the highway, at the other side of which sat an old Malay adjusting the bait to his fishing tackle.

A sudden calmness came over me, and as he glanced up at my appearance he slowly nodded his head, saying, "The Tuan has been to the rumah hantu, and has seen what it is forbidden to look upon.

Let him hasten to the place where his fathers worshipped, so that the spirit of both Mahomet and Isa may rest upon him, giving peace to his heart, for is not Allah the Merciful greater than all the powers of darkness?"

—*Clan in Singapore Free Press*

NOTICE OF FIRM

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1908.

[47]

INTIMATIONS.

PAEST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & CO.

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1908.

[48]

TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE, REPAIR AND HIRE.

PRICE VERY CHEAP.

NEW BICYCLES

("HUMBER")

\$100 each

Repair Undertaken.

MOTOR LAUNCHES

FOR HIRE

from \$2 per hour.

SOLE AGENT FOR

THE

FAMOUS HUMBER

CYCLES.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT.

NOTE NEW ADDRESS

12 & 13 DEADERICK ST.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

HONGKONG, 20th July, 1908

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCE THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

AND

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea-spoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE.PRICES PER PINT 50 Cents
" " GALLON 32.00A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

be read with interest by foreign firms trading in the Far East," he observed. "There is another matter to which I must invite you to pay special attention. I refer to commercial morality. It is very regrettable to have to recognise that there are merchants who even go so far as to suggest that falsehood is a licence permissible in business. That is a terrible mistake. The code of morality for commercial matters is perhaps not required to be so strict as that of religion; but there are two vital canons which must be obeyed. I mean the strict fulfilment of promises and undertakings, and abstention from all attempts to conceal defects in goods. I am very sorry, too, to have to say that some merchants and manufacturers register or imitate trade-marks belonging to other persons if they find that the marks have not been registered in this country. To thus steal or copy trade-marks is simply petty cunning, and it does not pay in the long run, for it means the abandoning of the possibilities of large and legitimate gains in order to snatch a small, immediate profit. Having regard to these facts, it behoves the commercial men of Kobe and Osaka, the business centres of Japan, to maintain a high standard of commercial morality, the more especially as their conduct is being closely watched by the trading classes of many nationalities." As the Minister said, the annexation of private trade-marks is one of those reprehensible practices which does not pay, if the guilty parties would only consider the matter for a moment. It works its own doom in the end and whatever profit may accrue at the beginning is swallowed up by the loss of confidence which inevitably ensues and the loss of the respect in which Japan as a nation may have gained in the past. Mr. Ishii, the Director of the Consular Bureau of the Foreign Department, had also something to say on the same question. Beginning with the reflection that Japan desired to become an industrial and commercial power, he referred in a general way to the trade with China, remarking that he was not at all pessimistic on the point, but he was convinced that it was necessary to pay careful attention to the ill-feeling toward Japan which was being displayed in some quarters in Europe and America. The history of the time of the Franco-Prussian war and of similar periods showed that victorious powers were generally disliked for a time by the other nations, while the defeated countries enjoyed a large degree of international sympathy. It might thus be that Japan was simply suffering from the unpleasantnesses naturally incidental to her position. In any case, however, there was no other course for her than to march steadfastly along the path of justice, and to allow nothing to daunt her. "What then, is the path of justice?" Mr. Ishii asked in conclusion. "It is," he declared with emphasis, "commercial morality." Therein lies the whole matter in a nutshell. Referring again to the speech of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, it is interesting to note that the importation of rice and wheat into Japan averages about 55,000,000 yen per annum, and he urged that steps should be taken to extend the area under rice cultivation in order that an increased output might lead to a diminution in the imports. Speaking of Japan's output of articles in general for the export trade he impressed upon the merchants the necessity of making use, as the Germans did, of the latest results of science and experience to improve their products and manufactures. As an instance of the need of this, he mentioned that officials despatched to America reported that the Japanese household furniture exported to that country was very inferior in both design and quality to that received there from Europe. They insisted that in this case, as also in regard to other goods, the Japanese manufacturers must make up their minds to compete with Europeans in the production of strong and well designed articles, abandoning their old habit of turning out cheap but imperfect goods. "Let me now look," continued the Minister, "more especially at Japan's exports to the other Far Eastern countries. The greater part of these exports are goods from Kioto, Osaka, and Kobe. Unfortunately, however, it cannot be said that the trade is making satisfactory progress. There may be many reasons for this, but the principal causes are undoubtedly: (1) the imperfect nature of the manufactured articles, (2) the failure to introduce new and improved designs. As human tastes alter, merchants and manufacturers must endeavour to keep up with them by adapting their goods to the requirements of the changing conditions." The statesman may be right, but the greatest factor of all lies in the commercial morality of the Japanese, and the inspiration of confidence in the honesty of their methods. Without that their efforts to expand their overseas trade are bound to fail miserably. Looked at from every point of view the address was statesmanlike, broad-minded and admirably suited to the occasion. If the Minister's views are adopted by the merchants to whom he appealed there is nothing to hinder the future prosperity of this heavily-burdened country, but neglect of the common canons of commercial integrity is certain to recoil upon Japan as a nation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

A LATE frost has considerably damaged the mulberry trees in Japan.

THE English mail of the 2nd May was delayed in London on the 29th ult.

A VLADIVOSTOK dispatch states that all goods carried on the Ussuri Railway after June 1 (Russian calendar) will be subject to a tax of one-fifth of a kopeck per pound.

It is reported from Moji that a Japanese employee of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s branch in that port has abandoned his employment, having brought a large sum of money belonging to the firm.

BANGKOK can now boast of a very respectable service of rickshaws. All the old ones are to be sent to some towns in the north where they will be put in use for the benefit of the inhabitants.

THE HANKOW DAILY NEWS learns that the Hsin Kung has agreed to pay the indemnity for damage claimed by the Japanese during the recent riots, but has requested the Japanese to pay some compensation to the coolies wounded by their revolver shots.

COLONEL LILIEFF, the Chief of the Russian commission for Saghalien delimitation, left Nagasaki on May 19th for Vladivostok. Prior to his departure, he sent a telegram to the imperial authorities thanking them for the courtesy which he received while in Tokio.

MR. C. F. PEMBERTON of the China Fire Insurance Company and Mr. S. H. STOUTON McKEAN in charge of the interests of Mrs. T. T. Ferguson are present in Chefoo with regard to the settlement of the insurance claim for the destruction by fire of the property known as the Sin Hong, says the *Chiefoo Morning Post*.

A COAL coolie while engaged in carrying coal from the shore to the steam launch *Tung On*, which was lying alongside the wharf at Yau-mai, yesterday, fell into one of the bunkers receiving serious injuries. He was removed to hospital by the Yau-mai police in a critical condition.

IT is stated that in response to a memorial of the Ministry of Finance an Imperial Rescript has been issued sanctioning an increase of the tax on opium in Kweichow beyond the likin duty levied on the drug in that province. This is said to have been due to the decrease of the revenue on local opium in Kweichow.

H. E. WU TING-FANG, Chinese Minister in Washington, reports that the United States Government has declared that, if China could succeed in entirely eradicating the opium habit within the limit set by Imperial Decree, the United States would regard her as "the foremost nation of Asia in moral courage."

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall, Library, and Museum for the week ending the 31st May, 1908.—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese	286	110
Chinese	143	1,629
Total	429	1,739

WE learn that the new Chinese Shipping Company, recently formed in Bangkok, was to hold a general meeting on Sunday, 17th ult., when important questions would be discussed. It is stated that a great number of shares have been purchased recently by Chinese business people in towns of the interior, and prospects are generally encouraging.

IN KAU, a coolie, no address, no fixed place of abode, was hauled before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Police Court, to-day, and charged with being a rogue and vagabond, to which charge he pleaded guilty. D. S. D. was not found loitering in the yard of the Green Island Cement works, at Hok-ku, at nine o'clock last night. He was given three weeks' hard labour.

THERE were two gambling raids executed at Wan-chai yesterday, forenoon. Both raids were carried through by Police Sergeant Devney, and in all twenty-five men were captured after the usual scramble to evade arrest. Eight men were taken from 37, Wing Fung Street, and the others from 8, Nullah Lane. There were casualties. The accused were arraigned in the Police Court, this morning, and fined.

AT Aberdeen, yesterday, the master Lin-ting Choi Kwong—a of a fishing junk (No. 4220) was arrested by Policeman Finaman on a charge of being in possession of a quantity of arms and ammunition. Hidden in the hold of the junk, the officer found a revolver, twenty-eight rounds of ammunition and eight spears. The accused was paid to him; that, being pressed at the time, he appropriated it; but he was willing to return same soon.

Mr. Slade then read to the jury a copy of a letter sent by the compradore to the plaintiff on the subject. It reads thus:

Mr. Chung Yu,
Dear Sir, On the 19th day of the Winter moon (11th moon) last year (1907) your respectable firm bought from my house a Shanghai telegraphic draft for Tael 3,000 which works out to be \$40,000.00. On that very day the money had been paid over to my house and I ought to have at once sent telegram to Shanghai to make repayment thereon, but owing to my money on that day being insufficient (or circulation) I have appropriated for my temporary use the amount on the telegraphic draft (which you have purchased with full intention of repaying it by sending telegram to Shanghai on your behalf) in a few days when my money was a little free. It was only (a matter of a delay of a few days) an payment of further interest. Therefore, at the several times when you came and made inquiries I likewise answered that the money had been remitted by telegram. I do not wish to be ungrateful to other persons, and that is why I don't want other persons to know it. Unexpectedly, although a long time has elapsed, my money is still tight and I am unable to remit you the repayment. In this matter, I know I am very much obliged to you for your kindness. Please do not be angry with me and then make a special arrangement with me.

AN INDIA police constable—No. 600—was, at the Police Court, this morning, sentenced to one month's hard labour for theft. He was accused of stealing a bottle of soda water belonging to Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company on the 20th ult. The Indian, who was stated to be the bottle of soda water, was a good specimen of a man, and the magistrate, after a short trial, found him guilty and sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

A BANK'S LIABILITY.

RESPONSIBILITY OF A COMPRADORE.

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK BUSTED.

A special jury was empanelled in the Supreme Court, this morning, to decide the case in which a Chinese merchant named Li Yau Sam brought an action against the Russo-Chinese Bank to recover a certain sum of money, which, he alleges, was handed over to the bank for transmission to Shanghai.

The claim was for \$10,000, being as to \$40,000.00, return of money alleged to have been paid to the bank on the 24th December, 1906, to the use of the plaintiff, and as to \$33,000.00, interest on the sum from the 24th January, 1907, at the rate of eight per cent. by way of damages.

The jury empanelled composed of Messrs. D. W. Craddock, M. P. White, W. B. Walker, W. L. Carter, A. O. Gourdin, E. G. Birrell and C. H. Rose.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Follock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, represented the defendant bank.

Mr. Slade proceeded to read the statement of claim and defence, as follows:—The plaintiff is a banker residing at Nanking, and carries on business at 179, Des Voeux Road, Central, under the style of Yee Sun Yuen Kee. The defendants are bankers doing business in Prince's Building. On the 3rd January, 1907, the plaintiff requested defendant to transmit the sum of Tael 3,000 to Shanghai by telegraph, and paid the defendants the sum of \$40,000.00, being the amount demanded by the defendants for transmitting Tael 3,000. The defendants did not transmit the sum or any part of it to Shanghai. The plaintiff on the 24th January, 1907 demanded re-payment, but defendants have not repaid him.

The defence stated that the plaintiff did, on about the 3rd of January, 1907, request the defendants to transmit the sum of Tael 3,000 or any other sum, to Shanghai either by telegraph or otherwise. The plaintiff they alleged, did not pay them \$40,000.00 or any other sum for any purpose at all. The defendants never made any demand upon the plaintiff, as alleged. The defendants never agreed to transmit Tael 3,000 to Shanghai or any other place. The defendants admitted that the plaintiff demanded payment of the sum of \$40,000.00 and that they had refused to comply with the order.

Continuing, Mr. Slade stated, that from the above, the jury could gather the all-ged facts of the case. The plaintiff he would prove was the owner of the Yee Sun Yuen Kee, which firm had several branches in China. There was a branch in Hongkong, which was maintained by the plaintiff, for the purpose of receiving and transmitting monies from and to the various active branches in this part of China. The business was a very large one, something like three or four million taels being transmitted annually. When a certain sum was to be transmitted to one of the firm's branches, the procedure was followed in the present case. On the day in question plaintiff, called on the compradore of the Russo-Chinese Bank and arranged to remit Tael 3,000 at the rate of 75. The next day he arranged to remit an extra Tael 10,000 at 75, bringing the total to Tael 3,000. Plaintiff paid the money, and received his "re-ura commission" of \$1 for every \$1,000 he remitted. His book was checked, and plaintiff, thinking everything was all right, notified his Shanghai branch by wire. Four or five days later, he received a telegram from Shanghai informing him that the money had not been paid. Plaintiff went to see the compradore, who informed him that the money had not been sent, and that he would speak to the manager in the morning. The plaintiff, Mr. Slade pursued, was not satisfied at this as he had had delays before. He called again and again at the bank, but he got no satisfaction. Plaintiff then consulted with a solicitor, who wrote to the bank. The manager of the bank denied all knowledge of the matter. The compradore was then informed and he was alleged to have stated that the money was paid to him; that, being pressed at the time, he appropriated it; but he was willing to return same soon.

Mr. Slade then read to the jury a copy of a letter sent by the compradore to the plaintiff on the subject. It reads thus:

Mr. Chung Yu,
Dear Sir, On the 19th day of the Winter moon (11th moon) last year (1907) your respectable firm bought from my house a Shanghai telegraphic draft for Tael 3,000 which works out to be \$40,000.00. On that very day the money had been paid over to my house and I ought to have at once sent telegram to Shanghai to make repayment thereon, but owing to my money on that day being insufficient (or circulation) I have appropriated for my temporary use the amount on the telegraphic draft (which you have purchased with full intention of repaying it by telegram). I do not wish to be ungrateful to other persons, and that is why I don't want other persons to know it. Unexpectedly, although a long time has elapsed, my money is still tight and I am unable to remit you the repayment. In this matter, I know I am very much obliged to you for your kindness. Please do not be angry with me and then make a special arrangement with me.

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Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
SERVICE
TROOPS FOR LIANG-
KWANG.

TWO REGIMENTS TO BE ENLISTED.

[By courtesy of the "Shaung Po".]

Peking, 31st May.

The Ministry of War has issued instructions to the Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces to enlist two regiments of troops.

The enlistment expenditure will be defrayed by the Board.

TIENTSIN-CHINKIANG
RAILWAY.

FIRST SOD CUT.

[By courtesy of the "Shaung Po".]

Peking, 31st May.

The first sod of the Tientsin-Chinkiang railway was cut on the 30th inst.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA.

THE NOTE-ISSUE.

[By courtesy of the "Shaung Po".]

Peking, 31st May.

The Board of "evenue" has framed regulations governing the bank-note issue of the National Bank of China.

In order to help Chinese banking successfully to compete with the foreign banks at the various Treaty ports, the Board of Finance has obtained permission to establish a Chi-hsueh kuan, or financial school, in Peking, for training young merchants and others to learn modern banking. When proficient, the P. & T. *Times* tells us, they will be employed in the national or other Chinese banks where they are badly needed nowadays.

The president is also going to establish a Government printing office in the capital for printing bank-notes of the National Bank of China, etc., for circulation in the various provinces in order to check foreign notes.

The National Bank of China did very good business last year, and it is a promising agency before it.

A Chinese Government Savings Bank has been attached to the National Bank.

Duke Tsai Tse, President of the Board of Finance, is doing all in his power to enlarge the National Bank of China by the establishment of more branches with sufficient funds in the provinces.

[Rewards.]

King Edward's Visit to Russia.

LONDON, 29th May.

Sir Edward Grey, referring to the King's visit to Russia, said that the relations of the two Governments are those manifested by the Anglo-Russian Convention, no treaty or new convention was under discussion nor was it intended to initiate negotiations for one owing to the visit, which he trusted would contribute to the good relations existing.

Later.

A number of Labour and Radical M. P.'s have signed a memorial to the King, opining that in view of the terrible events in Russia and the nature of the Government, His Majesty's visit should not be of an official or of a State character.

President Fallières in England.

President Fallières entertained the King at the French Embassy, eighty-five covers were laid, and a service of priceless Stevens from the Elysée was used.

Later.

President Fallières has left London.

Russia.

The battleship *Peter the Great* has been re-floated.

Mr. Churchill and South Africa.

Joth May.

Mr. Churchill, presiding at the South African banquet, said South Africa was passing out of British party politics, and the hour had come for a great advance which would make South Africa a United Canada. He anticipated that General Botha would play a great part in building up a united and free South Africa.

As we go to press the case against Chinese policeman 907 still continues before Mr. J. A. Wood, in the Police Court. The defendant denied the charges of misconducting himself as a police officer and assault, lodged against him. It was stated in evidence that defendant, who was in plain clothes, entered the Tung Ping Theatre yesterday afternoon. He was stopped at the ticket office, and his name was read off the list of visitors. He was then taken to the police station, and the police officer who had stopped him was sent to the police station.

THE PLAGUE.

SOCIAL TRAVELLING FACILITIES.

The Committee of the Tung Wa Hospital, in Hongkong, are in receipt of a despatch from the Viceroy of Canton, in which they are informed that H. F. Ching Jo-chun is being graciously pleased to accede to the representations of the Kwang-Yu Charitable Institution of Canton, to permit of the entering of a night steamer from Hongkong on Saturday. As is well known the Canton Customs does not allow vessels to enter the port on Sundays and hitherto there have been no river boats running from Hongkong to Canton on Saturdays owing to the incidence of plague in Hongkong this year, and the desire manifested by the Chinese inhabitants to be allowed to proceed to Canton on any day of the week, representations were addressed to the Viceroy of Canton, who has been willing to accord the Hongkong Chinese the special privilege prayed for.

We understand the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., has been approached with a view of a suitable steamer being placed on special week-end run. The management has so far consented as to name the popular Pow-n for the special service. She will, if arrangements can be completed by then, begin the service on Saturday next, and if the Chinese, who alone stand to benefit by it, desire the maintenance of the service, it may be extended for a period of three months until the end of August next, when the plague season may be considered to be practically over.

TRAGIC AFFAIR IN BANGKOK.

EUROPEAN KILLED BY THIEVES.

A most tragic affair occurred in the early hours of the 19th May, says the *Siam Observer*, at Sapatoom, which has cost the life of a respected and esteemed young European resident, Mr. Maximilian J. Kaiser. Mr. Kaiser was of Swiss nationality and was engaged with the Deutsch-Siamesische Handels-Gesellschaft. He was occupying the house in Sapatoom road of Mr. Waldburger, the manager of the Company during the latter's absence in Europe.

A little after 3 a.m., the servants' quarters at the residence of Dr. Frankfurter, (next to Mr. Waldburger's), were entered by three thieves. Their plunder did not amount to much. They stole a pair of trousers, and, so far as is known, nothing else. A Chinese boy awoke and raised the cry of "Thief!" or "Camoy!" and the men ran out into the Sapatoom-road. They ran in the direction of the old King's College, but before getting as far as that point they were met by a police patrol coming from the opposite direction. It may be noted, in passing that, owing to a number of recent cases of theft in this district, the patrols have been strengthened. The thieves on meeting the patrol turned and ran back again in the direction of Dr. Frankfurter's house. One man tried to get into the garden behind Mr. Kaiser's house, and before he could do so he was met by a police patrol coming from the opposite direction. The thief who was picked up near him, having been thrown away. The other two thieves ran past Mr. Spivey's house and turned into a narrow lane exactly opposite Mr. Shaw's house.

In the meantime Mr. Kaiser, aroused by the noise, got up and came out. Mr. Voiro, who is in the service of the same firm and also resides at Mr. Waldburger's house, came out with him. Mr. Kaiser was armed with a long sword. He ran after the two thieves who were escaping up the lane. Behind him ran one of the constables, also in pursuit. Mr. Kaiser ran a considerable distance up the lane, overtook one of the thieves, and attacked him with his sword. What followed happened in a few moments. It was very dark, but the constable could either hear or just dimly make out that Mr. Kaiser struck at the man with his sword. Either this man, or, more probably, his companion, turned and stabbed Mr. Kaiser. Whether the thieves first turned and attacked Mr. Kaiser, or whether they turned after he had brought one of them to bay, can only be conjectured. They did turn upon him and he was stabbed with fatal effect. The thieves ran off, and the constable, coming up, (he had been some 30 yards or thereabouts behind) found Mr. Kaiser wounded and helped him back to the head of the lane where Mr. Voiro had come. There he fell dead from the wounds inflicted upon him.

Two arrests have been made by the police.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

The suggestion of the leading shipping firms of Hongkong that there be a governmental conference on the subject of the cattle trade is, we think, a good one, observes the *Manila Times*. It is, however, a difficult question to decide what system of regulation and regulation will be a great benefit to our trading system and to all interests concerned. The Hongkong Government has not yet asked for a conference, but if it does we hope this Government will come forward with ready assent.

As the shipping firm point out, an absolute embargo upon cattle from Hongkong will have a very serious effect upon the steamer lines world-wide.

The cattle trade is worth over 100,000 a year, and if this money is lost, there must be either a material advance in other rates for passengers and cargo, or a curtailment of the service in order to operate at a profit. This question is worthy of the serious consideration of our Government.

It is regrettable that the Assembly's answer to the plea and offer of Dr. Nelson is a paltry Pico-woo (or the equivalent of a quarter of a million). The money is indeed welcome, but the Assemblyman had given the *Times* one minute's serious consideration, aided by a pencil and a sheet of paper, they would have known that it was. This was the time need for cattle to be sent to market, and the Assemblyman had given the *Times* one minute's serious consideration, aided by a pencil and a sheet of paper, they would have known that it was.

The following are further particulars of the railway accident:—One of the trains had a gas-holder on a truck. This exploded, which contributed to set fire to the wreckage. The boiler of one engine burst. Blanche, the ageing driver, only lived for five minutes and died of the injuries. Fireman Gibby perished. Only one of his hands was found among the burning coals. The head light of one engine was found three hundred yards from the scene.

M. Dreyfus was to have travelled by one of those trains from Dantai, but fortunately he cancelled his journey. Four European officers travelling are among the injured. Every passenger, driver, and fireman, was severely

SHOOTING TRAITS IN
TIENTSIN.CHARRED HUMAN BODY FOUND IN A
BURNING HOUSE.

Lisbon, 14th May.

A terrible discovery was made on Wednesday morning near the East Arsenal by French troops of the Corps d'Occupation.

About half-past three the sentry noticed a column of smoke rising from the direction of the gros shop known as the *Cafe de Paris*, and gave the alarm.

A detachment was at once despatched to the scene of the fire. The house when the alarm arrived was burning furiously, and but little could be done to save the roof and floors fell in.

The fire having been extinguished a search was made among the ruins. Under the ground floor a cellar was found, and when the debris had been cleared away the search party

came across a bed, twisted and wrenches by the fire. A terrible smell of burning flesh pervaded the place.

The odour came most strongly from the bed.

After a little while an object which was recognised to be a human body was found under the charred remains of the bed-clothes. The body lacked head, arms, and legs, and the action of the fire had made it impossible to any but a medical man to determine how the mummification had occurred.

The Colonel and the medical officers were sent for and an informal examination was made. Yesterday the French Consul visited the scene of the tragedy. Various articles suggesting a crime were found. In one corner a huge knife, bearing blood stains, was discovered, and while the blue jersey on the body was drenched with blood as were the sheets of the bed, the mummification was horrible; the spinal cord and arm and leg bones being exposed. A post mortem examination will be held by Dr. Carayon.

The owner of the *Cafe de Paris*, who has disappeared, was an ex-soldier named Onie. The man enjoyed a doubtful reputation, and had some trouble with his servants. One of these had been convicted of some crime on Onie's evidence, and a few days ago was liberated after serving a period in prison. It is suggested that a crime, actuated by feelings of revenge has been committed. Five boys were employed by Onie, but none of them are to be found. —*P. & T. Times*.

AN ACTOR'S AMUSEMENT.

HIGH JINKS AT YAU-MA-TI.

Idlers at Yau-ma-ti yesterday forenoon were provided with some amusement free, gratis and for nothing. Situate somewhere in the neighbourhood of Yau-ma-ti Police Station is the Pe Hing Theatre, where the fun began. It ended at the Police Court, this morning. At about eleven o'clock yesterday morning a terrible noise was heard coming from the actors' quarters, at the rear of the theatre, which caused a large crowd to congregate in the street. Nobody knew what was going on inside, but a few expected to see some one come through the window-head first. Policeman Perkins, whose attention was also directed by the noise, entered the building, and found one of the actors, a man named Wu Ming, hammering three coolies who were lined up against the wall. The officer seized hold of the actor to take him to the lock-up, but the latter turned on the policeman and a struggle ensued. In the end assistance had to be called, and the infuriated actor was practically lifted in the station, as fierce did he fight. He was charged at the Police Court, to day, on charges of disorderly behaviour, and assault. On each charge he was fined \$3—\$6, or fourteen days' gaol in all.

INDIAN RAILWAY HORROR.

TERRIBLE COLLISION.

Khstauli, May 7th.

An appalling railway accident occurred yesterday morning at 6.30 between the Dassa and Charabab stations on the O. and R. Railway when two passenger trains collided. The cause of the accident was a bursting of "line clear" given by Dassa which sent the two trains on to their doom. The collision occurred about two miles out of Charabab at a point where both trains met round a curve. The accident is described as far worse than that at Ludhiana last December. Both trains are completely wrecked and the casualties are computed at startling figures. The Civil Surgeon of Mauro was summoned by telegram and he arrived by the first train. Both European engine drivers were killed and one hospital at Charabab is crowded with the maimed. Several carriages have been consumed by fire. Out of a large wedding party travelling in one of the trains only one survived. The scene is Golgotha and the wreckage beyond conception. One long bogey carriage is standing on its end like a tower.

GRUESOME DETAILS.

The following are further particulars of the railway accident:—One of the trains had a gas-holder on a truck. This exploded, which contributed to set fire to the wreckage. The boiler of one engine burst. Blanche, the ageing driver, only lived for five minutes and died of the injuries. Fireman Gibby perished. Only one of his hands was found among the burning coals. The head light of one engine was found three hundred yards from the scene.

M. Dreyfus was to have travelled by one of those trains from Dantai, but fortunately he cancelled his journey. Four European officers travelling are among the injured. Every passenger, driver, and fireman, was severely

800,000 SPEECH TO HIS
PARLIAMENT.KING MANUEL'S ACCOUNTS FOR PEACE
AND PROGRESS.

Lisbon, April 29.

The third anniversary of the establishment of representative Constitutional Government was celebrated to day. The occasion was selected for the state opening of the new legislative session. The official mourning was suspended for the day. The troops in garrison, numbering 1,000 men, lined the streets from the *Neoclassical* Palace to the House of Peers and Deputies.

All the members of the diplomatic body were present occupying a box reserved for them. King Manuel, accompanied by the high dignitaries of the realm, left the palace at a quarter past two and drove in a state carriage to the Chamber of Deputies amid the respect of the crowds of spectators. The royal cortege was escorted by a brigade of cavalry.

Followed by the dignitaries in attendance, the King entered the Chamber, where the peers and deputies were assembled under the presidency of Senator Antonio Alvarado, President of the House of Peers, and mounted the throne to read his message to the Cortes, which was as follows:

KING MANUEL'S SPEECH.

Honorable peers of the kingdom and deputies of the Portuguese nation.

The same human and civic idea unites us all at this moment and permeates the feeling of sorrow which survives the tragic disappearance of my father and brother our King and our Prince. It is not for me to praise the memory of the deceased monarch, much less to dilate upon the hopes in which his successor has inherited his traditions and his name. I invoke this terrible martyrdom at this first meeting of the Crown and Parliament as a sign of alliance which should rally all to the cause of the peace and progress of our nation.

Our deep sorrow has brought to either the sympathies of the chiefs of States, of the legislative bodies, and of the Press of the entire world in a common cry inspired by humanity and justice. From the afflicted heart of the nation there rose a protest of loyalty to the royal family and to the country's established institutions which reaffirmed the ancient traditions of union between the people and the King. May this union, concentrating the energies of all in a supreme effort, now give us strength to bear the weight of the responsibility of power and of the destiny of the country.

His deed, the like of which has never been seen, has brought me to the throne for the accomplishment of a dynamic and national duty. I place my faith in God and in you, the representatives of the nation, that with your help I may fulfil this mission well. I can assure you that I shall co-operate in promoting the happiness of the kingdom to which my life and actions are henceforth devoted.

WILL RULE AS THE LAW DIRECTS.

I shall try to seek inspiration in the example of sovereigns who are a glory to monarchy, a blessing to the nation, and a living lesson in the art of reigning. I shall rule, I swear it, as the law directs. We are living in peace and friendship with the Powers, who but a short time ago sent us princes and missions to sympathise in our sorrows and misfortunes, while Great Britain, the nation allied to us, and Spain, the friendly nation that is our neighbour, also sent ships to visit us on behalf of their fleets. In the sister nation, Brazil, the demonstrations of grief were such as to amount almost to national mourning.

I thank all from the bottom of my heart for such eloquent testifications of sympathy.

With regard to commerce, we must place our foreign trade on a firm basis. We are passing through a crisis in our interior affairs, the causes of which must be removed. Measures of a legislative character have been promulgated, some of which, relating to the rights of individuals, my Government, acting within its rights, believed it necessary to abrogate without delay. You will use your discretion in determining which of these dictatorial measures may or may not remain on the Statute-book.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Another matter which calls for your attention is the amendment of the constitutional charter. The organic law of a nation must pass through these periods of transition, the successive steps in attaining the aspirations of a country. My Government considers that it is expressing the imperative wish of the nation in declaring that the time is ripe for the introduction of suitable reforms in the laws which define the executive power and determine the most suitable form for the stable and harmonious exercise of that power.

It is for you to begin this reform by presenting amendments which are to be submitted for the consideration of the constituent assembly, and this imposes another weighty task upon Parliament. His Majesty read the message in a loud, firm voice, which recalled that of his father. The reading was concluded at a quarter to three and the royal procession reformed.

As the King left the Chamber the assembled peers and deputies burst into shouts of "Long live the King!" which were taken up with enthusiasm by the onlookers in the public and private galleries, who included many ladies. Marshal will visit several cities in the interior, and will include many districts.

His Majesty will receive the following messages received by the *Portuguese Telegraph* from the Foreign Ministers of the various countries:

Today's
Advertisements

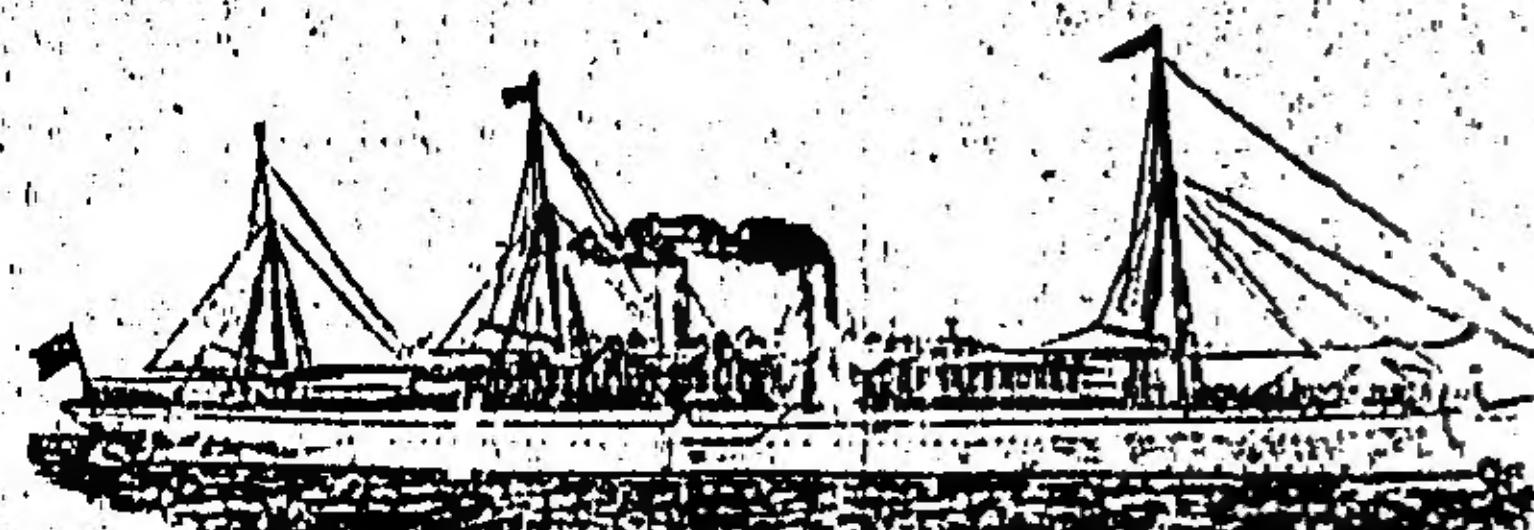
LOST.

ONE JAPANESE DOG, black and white, answering to name "Sunnie". Finder will, if necessary, be rewarded on returning to—
S. D. SERTNA,
6, Des Vases Road, Central,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. [558]

TO LET.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration.)
R.M.S. Tons LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF CHINA",6,000 THURSDAY, June 4th June 22nd
"EMPEROR OF INDIA",6,000 SATURDAY, June 13th July 4th
"LENNOX",3,700 THURSDAY, June 18th July 9th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN",6,000 SATURDAY, July 4th July 25th
"MONTEAGLE",6,163 SATURDAY, July 11th Aug. 4th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA",6,000 SATURDAY, July 25th Aug. 15th
"GLENFARG",3,700 SATURDAY, Aug. 8th Sept. 6th
S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.
"EMPEROR" steamers depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

The Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways... £40. £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car, while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intern edate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

15

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For Steamship On
SHANGHAI KWONGSANG! TUESDAY, 2nd June, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN CHI SHUNG! FRIDAY, 5th June, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA LAISANG! FRIDAY, 12th June, 3 P.M.
MANILA LOONGSANG! FRIDAY, 18th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAMSANG! FRIDAY, 18th June, 4 P.M.
& MOI

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,
OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers *Kuksang*, *Namsang* and *Hooaking* leave about eve v 3 weeks for Shanghai, and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moi to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choofoo, Tientsin & Nanchang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1908.

10

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

For STEAMERS TO SAIL
MANILA TEAN! 2nd June, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG CHIHLI! 3rd 9 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG HUPEH! 5th
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN & WIN and other AUSTRALIAN PORTS! TRINAN! 15th 4 P.M.

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1908.

13

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship Tons Captain For Sailing Dates
RUBI 1540 Almond MANILA SATURDAY, 6th June, at Noon.
ZAFIRO 1540 R. Rodger " SATURDAY, 13th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHewan Tomes & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1908.

11

Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship,

"HAICHING,"

Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd prox., at 11 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1908.

1552

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK
S.S. "GHAZEE" 8th June, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1908.

1468

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing.

Shawmut	9,606	Roberts	1908.
Tremont	9,600	Gavlick	6th June.
Savaria	6,332	Shotton	1st July.
Kumaria	6,112	Cowley	23rd July.

Kumaria! 19th Aug.

CHIEF FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION.

ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw a. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

* Steerage Passengers only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED
STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Building, Hongkong, 20th May, 1908.

1920

SHIRE! LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 2nd June, 1908.

To be followed by

S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"

sailing on or about 10th July, 1908.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

SHewan, Tomes & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1908.

1557

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"OCEANO,"

will be despatched for the above Port, on or about THURSDAY, the 25th June.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1908.

1540

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ... Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROW.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30, every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey, \$4.
Meals \$1.15 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD.

No. 3 Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1908.

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NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that as

charge has been made in the Rates of

Subscription to the Yuen On S.S. Co., Ltd.,

they are warned against paying more than

the Cost of the Passage.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1908.

17

THE PUBLIC

MANAGERS

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD.

No. 3 Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1908.

17

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMER-
ICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELHI."

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His

Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this

for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 13th

June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo

for the above Ports in connection with the

